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SOURCE Lesnaya Promyshlennost'.RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PAPER INDUSTRY COMPLETES 20TH YEAR

This year, TsNIIB (Central Scientific Research Institute of Paper) will complete the 20th year of its existence. Originally the Paper Division of the Institute of Timber, TsNIIB has in two decades become a large scientific research center with two affiliates -- the Moscow and Ukrainian affiliates.

In the laboratories of the institute, problems associated with modernization of technology, intensification and automatization of production processes, and improvement in quality of products are studied. The institute carries on research in more efficient utilization of raw materials and develops new products and new techniques. Because cellulose, paper, and cardboard are constantly finding wider application in the USSR, TsNIIB extends technical assistance not only to cellulose plants and paper and cardboard factories, but also to other industries which use these products.

The institute has some outstanding research workers. Five of them have been awarded Stalin prizes. As recently as the first half of 1951, TsNIIB initiated production of a new kind of cellulose for viscose rayon, of a paper for photoreproduction, of extrahard and highly durable cardboard, and of brown wood pulp from beech and birch wood. Equipment designed by TsNIIB has been installed in a number of enterprises.

However, its record indicates that the institute is still insufficiently active in work dedicated to the technical progress and development of the cellulose-paper industry.

In TsNIIB, there is a group of scientists capable of independently developing new scientific ideas and of solving scientific problems. Unfortunately, this group is very small and is not increasing. Only one fifth of the scientific personnel has a science degree, and of these none has a doctorate of sciences; 13 institute workers are only now preparing for the defense of their candidate dissertations, under the guidance of Puzyrev, director of the institute.

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The lack of sufficient scientific workers leads to an overload of work on the supervisory scientists of the institute. For example, Candidate of Sciences Shapiro, chief of the cardboard laboratory, is supervising eight broad lines of research. There are seven laboratory workers under his supervision, only one of whom is a candidate of sciences. The laboratory of production waters (proizvodstvennykh vod) has only three workers, two of whom are engineer-technologists, and the third a nongraduate engineer. The automatization sector is supervised by an engineer who is a specialist in timber transport. This sector as well as the institute in general lacks people trained in machinery, or with a thorough knowledge of telemechanics. It is inevitable, therefore, that TsNIIB gives little aid to enterprises in automatization of production.

The institute's work plan includes too many lines of research. This prevents the institute from concentrating its forces on quick solutions of central problems. The volume of work assigned to the institute by the cellulose-paper industry and other branches of industry considerably exceeds present capabilities of the institute.

Even though the institute has an overload of work, it is guilty of serious deficiencies, especially in devoting only a small percent of its efforts to increasing the varieties of cellulose, paper and cardboard.

TsNIIB is under the direct supervision of the Technical Administration of the Ministry of Paper and Woodworking Industry. Many deficiencies in the institute's work are the result of poor supervision by this administration.

In one of its decisions, the Collegium of the ministry indicated that TsNIIB was not extending sufficient aid to the cellulose-paper enterprises. Some chiefs of main administrations, and some workers of the technical administration misinterpret the nature of this aid. They are inclined to view the institute not as a scientific research institution, but as one of their operational divisions, to which they can assign tasks which have no relation to science whatsoever.

During the first 7 months of 1951, TsNIIB workers as a whole spent 1,533 days on detached service at the cellulose plants, paper factories, and enterprises of other branches of industry. Some scientific workers literally did not appear at the institute for months. They traveled endlessly from one plant to another, from one factory to another. Since they were unable to work intensively at an assigned line of scientific research, some technical innovations already in use have theoretically not even been proved feasible!

On the other hand, the institute's workers justly complain that some discoveries made by them are introduced very slowly in the enterprises of the cellulose-paper industry.

At present, TsNIIB does not have a special equipment laboratory, even though its work requires detailed study of machines and equipment. A designing bureau is likewise lacking.

The institute needs serious assistance, and the Ministry of Paper and Woodworking Industry should make decisions to solve its problems in the interest of further technical progress in the cellulose-paper industry.

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